THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

A VICTORY FOR AMHERST. NOTHER SURPRISE-AMHERST THE WINNER IN 16:32 4-5, THE BEST TIME ON RECORD-HAR-VARD SECOND, AND YALE LAST-THE MID-

DLETOWN FRESHMEN AHEAD.
[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SPRINGFIELD, July 24 .- The College Regatta of 1872 has been rowed and won, the Amberst crew cross-ing the score first in the unprecedented time of 16:32 4-5. has Yale suffered what is called balance their victory of last year, while Bowdein and Williams have failed to achieve what they had hoped to add to the luster of their College fame. Amherst has the hurel wreath of victory to stimulate boating in that College, and give to future crews an example which cannot fail to bring out their best powers and make them

The presence of so many crews gave to the regarda a ider significance and a broader interest than it has ever before obtained. When the fight was confined to Harvard and Yale, of course it was a topic of discussion of graduates, who felt a greater or less as to the manner in which the respective crews fater. To-day, the race brought within its scope the opes and fears of the students and graduates of six colmetropolis or the smallest village in the new-est settlement of the West, you cannot find some graduate of Harvard, Yale, aherst, Williams, Bowdoin, or Massachusetts Agricularvard, Yale, Williams, or any other Co feeling in their minds. It was not so much the hope of personal aggrandizement which victory was to bring as it was the halo of glory with which success would invest their

In this view, of course, Harvard feels the weightlest sponsibility, for in the past Harvard crews and the eads on the homestretch, but they had attained a posion which seemed well nigh impregnable till last year, wer behind the muscles and skill of that erew. The such of the six when it was first selected. Indeed the ew in a hill" for the College regatta; but the ved in one or two bome contests that they were much feel to-day that they were backed so strongly in the Yale as were the Harvards by Harvard men, rather did not seem to feel that Yale expected much great a stimulus as would be the knowledge of great expectations and heavy bets on the part of their friends. not much could be expected, and even in the second place in crossing the line was an bonor with which they

By right offprestige and her past, Harvard logically

Stroke and captain, Richard H. Dana, jr., '74; weight, 57; age, 20; hight, 5 feet 9 inches.
Wendell Goodwin, '74; weight, 160; age, 19; hight,

John Bryant, "3; weight, 162; age, 21; hight, 5.8. W. J. Lloyd, "3; weight, 155; age, 23; hight, 5.8. Bow, W. Bell, "3; weight, 152; age, 29; hight, 5.9. Total weight of the crew, 953; average weight, 158 5-5.

The erew do not make the complaint of last year that and though somewhat excited this morning about a story that some other crew had gone over the course in less than 17 minutes, they felt hopeful of making a good show. One thing particularly noteworthy about grow was the absence of the air of affectation and superiority which has characterized some of their pre-leccesors. All but Mr. Bell have rowed in Freshmen

soat in this order:

Stroke, J. Day of Catskill, N. Y.; class '73; weight, 150; hight, 5 feet 10 inches; ago. 20.

W. S. McCook of Pittsburgh, Penn.; class '73; weight, 43; hight, 5 feet 8; hehes; age, 21.

H. A. Oaks of New-Haven Conn.; class '73; weight, 145; R. J. Cook of Cookstown, Penn.; class '75; weight, 150; R. J. Cook of Cookstown, Fenn.; class 75; weight, 150; aight, 5 feet 8 inches; age, 23.
G. M. Gunn of Milford, Conn.; class 74; weight, 150; aight, 5 feet 8 inches; age, 20.
Blow, S. W. Adee of New-York City; class 73; weight, 150; highly 5 feet 72 inches; age, 20.
Totat weight of crew, 850 pounds; average weight, 146; average age, 20]; colors, blue.

Mr. McCook rowed in the University race of 1870: Day and Adec were in the Freshman race the same year, and Cook, Day, and Adee have pulled in class races. They have been here about three weeks, and were together a

month before they arrived at Springfield. The Williams crew is thus organized: Stroke, John Gunster of Scrauton, Penn.; class '74; weight 158; hight 6 feet; age 21.

Fred Johnson of Halifax, Nova Scotia; class '75; weight, 157; incht 5 feet 8 inches; age 22.

David 8, Williams of Flushing, L. I.; class '75; weight

David S. Williams of Flushing, L. I.; class '73; weight 162; hight 5 feet 24 inches; age 21.

Jesse P. Warden of Phelps, N. Y.; class '73; weight 151; hight 5 feet 16 inches; age 23.

T. W. Saunders of Peoria, Ill.; class '73; weight 150; hight 5 feet 10 inches; age 24.

Bow, H. T. Scholl of West Milton, N. Y.; class '73; weight 154; hight 5 feet 9 inches; age 21.

Latal weight of crew, 944; average weight, 1574; average age, 22. Mr. P. C. Chandler, a past graduate, has acted as their

ich and they have had a very vigorous training. Their entrance was an experiment, and they have worked with The Arricultural grew is as follows:

The Agricultural drew is as follows:
Stroke, F. C. Eldred of Sandwich; class '73; weight,
50; high, 5.7; age, 23.
D. P. Bardwell of Shelburne; class '75; weight, 100;
hight, 6 feet; age, 21.
John M. Benedict of Bethel, Conn.; class '74; weight, 150; hight, § 10; age, 26. H. B. Simpson of Hudson, N. Y.; class '73; weight, 150; Singson of Hudson, N. X.; class '75; weight, 140; Cartes of Berlin, Conn.; class '75; weight, 140; S. M. Carter of Berlin, Conn.; class '75; weight, 140; hight, 57; age; 51.

Bow, H. H. Player of Nashville, Tenn.; class '75; weight, 533; hight, 5.7; age, 19.

Total weight of crew, 823; average weight, 14716; sverage age, 211-5.

Eldred and Simpson were in last year's successful erew, and the others are new men. Josh. Ward has been fraining them very vigorously, and their numerous friends who clustered about them this morning were

sanguine of victory.

The Amherst crew is constituted in this wise:

Siro.ke. Waiter Negley of Hageratown, Md.; class '72; weight, 149; hight, 5.10; age, 22. Arthur J. Benedict of Bethel, Ct.; class '72; weight, 50; hight, 5-8; age, 23. Frank M. Wikins of Peabody; class '72; weight, 154; nt, 5.9; sge, 21. enjamin F. Brown of Fitchburg; class '74; weight. Benjamin F. Brown or Fuendary, 142; hight, 5.10; age, 22. George E. Brewer of Southboro'; class '74; weight, 145; hight, 5.97; age, 22. Bow, Leverett Bradiey of Methnen; class '78; weight, 156; hight, 5.11; age, 25. Total weight of crew, 896; average weight, 149;

Mr. Bradley rowed in the Freshmen race of 1870; the others have not had any practical experience. John Biglin has been their trainer, and in practice they have worked very effectively and evenly together.

Last, but by no means least, comes what Josh. Ward ealls the "Maine Wood-Choppers" from Bowdoin, who are organized as follows:

are organized as follows:

Streke, D. A. Rovinson of Bangor, Me.; class '73; weight, 169; hight, 5.11; age, 22.

D. A. Bargent of Belfast, Me.; class '75; weight, 166; hight, 5.6; age, 22.

C. H. Hunter of PittsBold, Me.; class '76; weight, 169; high; 5.0;

A. L. Crocker of Paris, Me.; class '73; weight, 136; hight, 5.84; ago, 22.
A. G. Ladd of Greveten, N. H.; class '73; weight, 154;

bight, 58; age 21. Bow, W. O. Hooker of Gardiner, Me.; class '72; weight, 184; hight, 5.10; age, 23. Total weight of crew, 526; average weight, 184 5-6; aver-

The tactics of this crew, from a college new in aquat ies, created considerable talk among their opponents, and their stalwart and hardy forms might well give rise to apprehension of the result in the minds of the other George Price has been their trainer, and they have practiced in thick flannel shirts throughout. They varied also in their diet. That of the other crews has been very strict, and, as usual, somewhat peculiar to the occasion, while that of the Bowdeins has been more lib-

Freshmen do not seem to receive quite so much con ideration as they did when Yale and Harvard were the only contestants. The large number of university crews absorbs nearly all the interest of college men and spectators, but, nevertheless, there are silver cups as solid as the rest for freshmen, and they appreciate notice and honor as well as their elders. There were four crews entered, made up as follows:

Wesleyan University-W. F. Borgeit, stroke; A. M. ammon, 2; A. H. Nash, 3; M. F. Brown, 4; E. A. Mark-am, 5; J. M. Stow, bow. 5; J. M. Stow, bow. herst—Otis Benton, stroke and captain; M. F. Lo-2; C. P. Littlefield, 5; F. C. Scoville, 4; Daniel Kent,

The Freshmen crews have been pretty severely trained, and have attracted considerable notice upon the river. The Wesleyan crew appeared stoutest, and made the most friends previous to the contests. The boats of the Freshmen are modeled after the style of those of their

The manufacture of boats for aquatic contests had seen reduced to as much or more of a science that either the training or style of rowing of the crews. The world barge of 1852 gives place to-day to one of the nattiest The style of boat has as much to do with speed and durable as the barge of 1882. Still some people have an idea that the boat of the present, light and fragile as it may seem, is as tough almost as a man-of-war, as was early ruined the Bowdoin craft. It was on the steamer en route for Maine, when she attempted to explain its her parasel. Of ancient and not of modern manufacture, Elliot, and though slightly twisted, yesterday, it was all herst, and Roberts of New-York that owned by Williams

THE STYLE OF ROWING. during the time devoted to practice. The Harvard the Yale men, who seem to have given up the idea of a the sliding seat which better enables them to bring in play all the muscles of the body and legs, and while it greater case. Yale men thought the sliding seat a great advantage to their opponents, while the Har-vards said that two weeks and a half of practice was not sufficient to enable them fully to utilize its merits. Indeed, some of them thought they pulled easier in the old style of seats. The Agriculare intensely practical, aim at effectiveness and speed without so much regard to style. Yale has changed her and in practicing showed the fastest stroke on the river. been mainly owing to their slow stroke, and they are inclined to believe that to win a college race it will not do to make haste slowly in the matter of rowing.

THE BETTING. Most College men do not seem to regard betting as a vice, at a regatta, and the anxiety of Harvard and Yale men to stake their last dollar on their favorite crew has often sent them home penniless. The oldest betters known were at fault to-day, the result was so uncertain The pool-selling varied like a broken weather vane be tween Harvard, Bowdoin, Agricultural and Yale, the se ond choice frequently getting a higher bid than the first One noteworthy fact was that a college man bet in the direction in which his sympathies and hopes lay, and then hedged by betting on the other crews. The trainers were in great demand among the regular sporting men, and Josh Ward and Biglin were besieged on all hands for straws to indicate which way the wind blew. Considerable stock was taken in the Harvard crew; then again there were men who averred that the Bowdoin crew stood the only chance of success, and had made the best practice time on the river. The result surprised everybody, as a matter of course. During all the pool selling Amherst was not the first choice in a single nstance, so far as I could see or hear, but was always in the field." But, masmuch as nearly every Harvard man, or Yale, or Agricultural, or Bowdoin Collegian, had hedged by taking the field, there was not so much money changed hands as seems probable at first thought. John Biglin, the trainer of Amherst, is said to have bought a large number of pool tickets, taking "the field," which always sold low, and he must have realized considerable sum of money.

THE RUSH TO THE RIVER. Springfield at noon yesterday contained about as many strangers as one could move about among, and more than her hotels could accommodate comfortably, The colors of the different Colleges, magenta, bine white, and the others, were displayed, not only on some scores of ladies and hundreds of young men, but also upon carriages and whip-handles-wherever there was oom to fly a ribbon. By 21 o'clock yesterday the city began to empty, and the crowds of people, exceeding by 50 per cent the attendance of last year, began to ride, drive, or walk toward the river. Nearly every available team in Springfield from barouche to a second-handed express wagon was brought into requisition, and crowded with men, wo men, and children. The cavalcade through West Springfield's smooth and pleasant roads was by no means con fined to the teams hired for the day by the students, correspondents, and other visitors. The well-dressed and smoothly-shaven Springfield merchant was there with his stylish turnout; clerks and their sweethearts came in dashing style along the way; the mechanic lost half a day and invested in a team that he might give his family an airing; and the farmers stopped beeing their tobacco or loading their hay, hitched up the old family horse, and started with the rest to view the great race. The scene of yesterday was simply repeated this morning, although the proportions of the crowd were not near so large as those of yesterday. Spread along the banks is carriages or on the ground, 15,000 people would make really a malier show than 1,500 did in the Collseum in Jubilee days, but spectators to-day were hardly sufficiently rous to give that air of life and animation to the banks which is one of the essential requirements of good race. Two steamers came down the course heavily freighted; numerous small boats piled here, there, and everywhere, at either end of the course, and opposite each stake-boat, and at conspicuous points along the river, there was collected in all perhaps 5,000 people, who nanifested considerable enthusiasm. POSITIONS AND JUDGES.

The course is a wide one, but a crew has some idea of which is the more favorable position in the race, and there was considerable interest manifested in the draw ing yesterday, when the captains met together for that little ceremony. Harvard got a straw by winning the first choice with her customary good luck. Boy tom got generally regarded and spoken of

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1872.

the second choice, Yale the third. Williams the fourth the Agricultural the fifth, and Amberst the sixth selected positions so that Amberst was counted They selected positions so that Amborst was counted first, Williams second, Yale third, Bowdoln fourth, Harvard fifth, and the Agricultural sixth. It was asserted that the middle of the course was most favorable, on secount of the current, but the Harvards seem to think that the fifth place, counting from the eastern shore, was by far the best place. For judges, F. S. Dow and F. A. Ricker were selected for Bowdoln, S. Parsons and A. Tucker for Harvard, W. J. Putnam and J. Deady for Amherst, A. D. Norcross and C. Howland for the Agricultural, J. H. Ford and D. Davenport for Yale, and C. Kuight and F. Townsend for Wilhams. The timekeepers elected were L. J. Powers, H. M. Phillips, H. S. Hyde and Thomas Fearon.

The races were to be begun at 8:30, and at that hour the people are collected in the vicinity of the sourse. But there is the delay which is always 520 vexasious at boat races, and after waiting one and a-half hours, the signal gun on the judges' boat calls the Freshmen crews into line. At the time the water is very smooth, the wind is blowing briskly down the course, the sun is obscured by a friendly cloud, and everything is fivorable for both rowing and good time. The brisk littles' earmer Clyde is waiting impatiently at the judges' bage. The crews all appear promptly, looking well an feeling strong and hearty. They are soon in line, Brorn being stationed nearest the eastern shore; Yale, Ambret, and the Wesleyan taking their positions in the orde named. At 10 o'clock everything is in readiness, and M. John C. Babcock, the referce, gives the word from the bow of the steamer Clyde. "Are you ready! Go' is soon heard; the men bend to their work, and are fit in the twinking of an eye. Away they day down the course. Brown making the best start pulling well together, her steering commanding unrersal expressions of commendation. The Wesleyan crew put more force and muscle than style into their sad-off, but back-bone tells, and they slowly forge ahead! Yale and Amherst, and soon lead the Browns. Yale all Aunherst made an indifferent kind of a start, that o'the latter being poorer than the former. The boats bridy make the first quarter of a mile ere Amherst gos out of its The races were to be begun at 8:30, and at that hour Amherst, and soon lead the Browns. Yale ad Amherst made an incidirerent kind of a start, that of the latter being poorer than the former. The boats brilly make the first quarter of a mile ere Amherst gos out of its course, and there is some fear of a fou with Yale. Then in six or seven minutes one see how tantalizing is a straight-away race, whre there are no good roads configuous to the river baks. For one must see either the start or the finish, and bih are unsatifactory. When the boats disappear it Wesleyan is still ahead, and is pulling at the rate of 4strokes per minute. "How beautifully Brown steers" exclaims one of the judges. "See the Wesleyan's stash." says another. "Yes," cries a third, "but splashe no splash see the boat go through the water; she is sufto win as the Agriculturals did last year." After a hour's tedious waiting the little Ciyde steams bek, and one finds that one mile down the course Midletown is leading two or three lengths. Brown mkes a spurt, and takes the second place, while Amherstand Yale or Sheffield, as it is called, are abreast of each ther. Middletown increases the lead twojlengths by te end of the second mile; Amherst is second, and Yal and Brown are together. By this time it is clear thatMiddletown has the race, and they cross the line in 17:75, with Amherst second in 17:29 1-5. Brown in 18:39, andfale in 18:58, Yale claiming a foul on the part of Amherst

And now comes the contest which has drain thousands whose result unnumbered thousands feel a absorbing nterest. The gun is fired by 114 o'clock, an away from interest. The gun is fired by 114 o'clock, sit away from their boat-house come the Williams crew bound that purple shall show first at this end of the ree if it does not at the other. The Harvards, browns a better the their boats are to good advatage. The blue kerchiels of Yale are next discerniblethen follow the Agricultural, Bowdoin, and Amberst impide succession. The first five crews find their merits fiscussed by no inchesters as they sit in their boats, but amersted one should not be considered the control of the control their boat-house come the Williams crewbound that purple shall show first at this end of the ree if it does rais coming along close behind. The hast mile fells the story, however, and while Amberst getsa lead and keeps it. Harvard works heroically to get shead again, but, while unable to do so. Dana and his men crowd the Amberst crew so closely that nothing but their best efforts can be used if they do sire to maintain the advantage which they have. Josh Warri's men now strain every nerve for the third or second place, Howdoin's wind and muscle keeps shead of Williams, and the latter in turn gets away from Yale. And so they reach the lower barze, where steamers and banks are crowded by spectators. Amherst electrifying the spectators by crossing the line first, having made time unknown in these races—16:52 4-5. Harvard sources, 16:57; the Agriculturals, 17:10; Bowdoin, 17:31; Williams, 17:50, and Yale, 18:13—another surprise for colleges, crews, betting mon, polescilers, but the respectation of the few who hoped they do pay tribute to success, come in what comparative with an of the few who hoped they are very form it may. It is said now that Harvard's steering was poor, in extenuation of defeat, but that is no apploys. The Cambridge men have mest cause to feel of pay tribute to success, come in what for the pay of the subject of the safe of the second position, and wanted to beat Yale, though the last is not much of an honor to boast, as she was last in a bunch of six. Williams claims to have had a damaged oar almost from the start. With regard to the time, it is, of course, transfed that no turn and a good breeze and current make a difference that the collegians and other speciators depend on the afternoon trains, and marcon, purple, white, blue and magnetia button-holes, necktice, and hat bands had provented five good crews from wearing the crown a victory.

WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT-A DISPITE OVER SUPERVISORS—POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS STOPPED—SPOTTED TAIL'S LOYALTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 24, 182. The President returned to Long Branch to-nith, accompanied by Gen. Porter, Secretary Boutwell, and Secretary Fish. The latter returns to his pleasure on the Hudson, and Mr. Boutwell goes to his hom at Groton, and for the next few weeks the same monopay will center about the capital that has existed in prevou years under the same administration. Irrespondble subordinates will be expected to perform the work near chiefs are paid for doing, and all the high officers had care to follow the example of the President will be

It is reported that the President and Secretary Bouwell, during the consideration of the question as b what supervisors should be retained, had a discussion which was both long and acrid. The President desire to retain for the Missouri and Arkausas District an ol-personal friend, Gen. McDonaid. Secretary Boutwe desired to retain Dr. Presbury of the Virginia Distric Presbury was obnexious to Senator Lewis, on accoun of the former insisting upon conducting his office and making his own appointments, or at leas and making his own appointments, or at least refusing to make those demanded by the Senator. Lewswanted Freesbury disposed, but Boutwell said he was faitaful, capable, and honest man, and his services were needed. The discussion, it is said, was resumed the morning. The result is, that both Presbury and M-Donald are dropped from the lists. It is represented here gaibilely, and by responsible persons, that its Board of Public Works have discharged workmen who were in favor of Greeley's election, and made it know that none but Grant men would be employed.

The new French Minister, learning that the President would be here to-day, came over from New-York tas night and was recognized to-day, and is now enabled to begin his duties. The President also received Spotter Tail, who, in obedience to instructions from his keepers assured the President that he hoped he would be reting of words into the mouths of Indians. The put ting of words into the mouths of Indians by reckles interpreters on great occasions has been severely commented upon by those familiar with the Indian tongue and interpreters have been known to boast of the many dendred they misreported conversations. An understanding the present one, end so it is generally regarded and spoken of here to night.

JACOB THOMPSON'S REPORT.

PLOTS AND COUNTERPLOTS-PLANS FOR CAP-TURING STATES, SEIZING STEAMERS, AND BURNING CITIES—SCHEMES FOR BULLING GOLD—THE FRACTICAL RESULTS OF THOMP-SON'S MISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The following is an exact copy of the original report of Jacob Thompson secret agent of the late Confederate Government, stationed in Canada, for the purpose of organizing an insurrection in the Northern States, and burning the principal cities. The original paper is now in the hands of the

THOMPSON'S OFFICIAL STORY.

TORONTO, C. W., Dec. 3, 1864.

The Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State. SIR : Several times have I attempted to send you co unications, but I have no assurance that any one of them has been received. I have relaxed no effort to carry out the objects the Government had in view in accomplished more, but still I do not think my mission has been altogether fruitless. At all events we have nity to throw off the galling dynasty at Washington and openly to take ground in favor of State rights and civil liberty. This fact must satisfy the large class of discon Administration to avail itself of every proffered assist-

ance in our great struggle for independence. On my arrival here I heard there was such an organization as the "Order of the Sons of Liberty" in the Northern States, and my first effort was to learn its strength, its principles, and its objects, and, if possible put myself in communication with its leading spirits This was effected without much difficulty or delay. I was received among them with cordality, and the greatest confidence at once extended to me. The number of its members was large, but not so great as Mr. Holt, in his official report, represented it to be. Its objects were political; its principles were that the Government was based on the consent of the parties to it; that the States were the parties and were sovereign; that there was no authority in the General Government to coerce a seceding State; the resolutions of 1798 and 1799 were set forth as presenting the true theory of the Government. Its organization was essentially military. It had its commanders of divisions, of brigades, of registers

In the month of June last, the universal feeling among its members, leaders and privates, was that it was useless

and would certainly elect himself; and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely ex-

and would certainly elect himself, and there was no hope but in force. The belief was entertained and freely expressed that by a bold, vigorous and concerted movement the three great North-Western States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio could be selzed and held. This being done the States of Kentucky and Missouri could be easily lifted from their prostrate condition and placed on their feet; and this in sixty days would end the war.

While everything was moving smoothly to a supposed successful consummation, the first interruption in the calculation was the postponement of the meeting of the Democratic Convention from the 4th of July to the 29th of August; but the preparations still went on, and in one of the States the 20th of July was fixed as the day for the movement. But, before the day arrived, a general council of the order from different States was called, and it was thought the movement on the 20th of July would be premature, and the 18th of August was fixed upon for a general up-rising. This postponement was insisted upon on the ground that it was necessary to have a series of public meetings to prepare the public mind, and appointments for public peace meetings were made, one at Peoria, one at Springfield, and one at Chicago. On the 18th the first one was held at Peoria, and, to make it a success, I agreed that so much money as was necessary would be furnished by me. It was held, and was a decided success. The vast multitudes who attended seemed to be swayed by one leading idea—peace. The friends were encouraged and strengthened, and seemed anxious for the day when they would do something to hasten to the great goal of peace.

HORACE GREELEY AND FEACE,

feeling his way, to endeavor to purchase the boat from its officers. For a time he thought he would succeed in its officers. For a time he thought he would succeed in this if he could give the guarantees of payment of the sums stipulated, but by degrees the question was dropped. He asked permission to organize a force to board and take her. This was given, and Acting Master John Y. Beall was sent to him to aid in the organization and in carrying out the enterprise. Their plan was well-conceived and held out the promise of success. It had been previously ascertained from escaped prisoners from Johnson's Island that an organization existed among the prisoners on the island for the purpose of surprising the guard and capturing the island. The presence of the steamer Michigan, which carried is guns, was the only obstacle. Secret communications were had, by which they were advised, that on the night of the 19th of September an attempt to seize the Michigan would be made. On that night Capt. Cole, who had previously established the friendliest relations with the officers of the steamer, was to have a "wine drinking" with them on board, and at a given hour Acting Master Beall was to appear on a boat, to be obtained for the purpose, with a sufficient bedy of Confederate soldiers to board and take the steamer, Should they capture the steamer, a cannon shot sent through the officers' quarters, on Johnson's Island, was to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to signify to the prisoners that the hour for their release to si this if he could give the guarantees of payment of the

Disappointed, but nothing daunted, Acting Master Beall, having possession of the Philo Parsons, a passenger steamer running from Detroit to Sandusky, he on his way toward Johnson's Island. Having landed at Middle Bar Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer Island Queen, with a large number of passengers and 32 soldlers, came up alongside and lashed herself to the Parsons. An attack was at once resolved upon. The passengers and soldlers were soon made prisoners and the boat delivered up to our men. The soldlers were regularly paroled. The passengers were left on the island, having given their promise not to leave for 24 hours, and the boat was towed out into the lake and supply. Middle Bar Island to secure a supply of wood, the steamer

The Parsons was then started directly for the bay of

treaty. If we had Coles's, Beall's, or his own commission, I should not fear the result. As it is, they will have to prove that they acted under my order, and that will in all probability secure his release, but it may lead to my expulsion from the Provinces. At least I have if from a reliable source that this hast proposition has been pressed upon the Canadian authorities, and they have considered it. Should the course of events take this direction, unadvised by you, I shall consider it my duty to remain where I am, and abide the issue. I should prefer, if it be possible, to have your views on the subject. Capt, Cole is still a prisoner on Johnson's Island, in obedience to your suggestion, as far as it was practicable.

A PINANCIAL SCHEME.

North to convert their paper money into gold and with-draw it from the market. I am satisfied this policy was adopted and carried into effect to some extent, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on adopted and carried into effect to some extent, but how extensively I am unable to state. What effect it had on the gold market, it is impossible to estimate, but certain it is that gold continued to appreciate until it went to 250. The high price may have tempted many to change their policy, because afterward gold fell in the market to 150. When it was about 160, and expertation of gold was so small that there appeared to be little or no demand for it, Mr. John Potterfield, formerly a banker of Nashville, but now a resident of Montreal, was furnished with \$160,000, and instructed to proceed to New-York and carry out a financial policy of his own conception, which consisted in the purchase of gold and exporting the same, selling it for sterling bills of exchange, and then again converting his exchange into gold. This process involved a certain loss—the cost of transhipment. He was instructed by Mr. Clay and myself to go on with his policy until he had expended \$25,000, with which he supposed he would ship directly \$5,000,00, and induce others to ship much more, and then, if the effect upon the gold market was not very perceptible, he was to desist and return to Canada and return the money unexpended. By his last report he had caused the shipment of more than \$2,000,000, at an expense of less than \$10,000; but it seems that a Mr. Lyons, who had been a former partner of Mr. Porterfield, was arrested by Gen. Butler on the \$25,000 to carry out his instructions, he has restored \$75,000. I must confess that the first shipment of the effect of the opinion that this theory will work great damage and distrust in the Federal finances if vigorously followed up, and if no untoward circumstances should interiere with the operation.

ited me and represented himself as an accredited agent

from the Confederate States to destroy steamboats on

pended for a want of means. I advanced to him \$200 in Federal currency, and soon after several boats were burned in St. Louis, involving an immense loss of prop-erty to the enemy. He became suspected, as he repre-sented to me, of being the author of this burning, and from that time both he and his men have been in hidling, and consequently have done nothing. Money has been advanced to Mr. Churchill of Cluchnati to organize a corps for the purpose of incendiarism in that city. I consider him a true man, and although as yet he has ef-fected but little. I am in constant expectation of hear-

I knew nothing whatever of the raid on St. Albans

whose captain and crew relinance could be placed, and on board of which arms could be sent to convenient points for arming such vessels as could be selzed for operations on the lakes, I aided Dr. James T. Bates of Kentucky, an old steamboat captain, in the purchase of the steamer Georgian. Sile had scarcely been transferred when the story went atroad that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of shoking the Medigar, releasing the prisoners on Johnson's Island, and destroying the shipping on the lakes and the cities on their margin. The wildest consternation prevailed in all the border etities. At Buffalo two tugs had cannon placed on board; four regiments of soldiers were scut there, two of them represented to have been drawn from the Army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit and churches broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement. Boats were sent out, which boarded the Georgian and found nothing contraband on board, but still the people were incredialous. The bane and curse of carrying out anything in this country is the surveillance under which we act. Detectives or those ready to give information stand at every street corner. Two or three cannot interchance ideas without a reporter. The Presidential election has so demoralized the leaders of the Sons of Liberty that a new organization under new leaders has become an absolute necessity. This is now going forward with great vigor and success. The new order is styled "The Order of the Star," There is a general expectation that there will soon be a new draft. It is purely military and wholly independent of politics and politicians. It is given out among the members that Stonewall Jackson is the founder of the order, and the name has its significance from the stars on the and the name has its significance from the stars on the collars of Southern officers. There is no reason to doubt and the name has its significance from the stars on the collars of Southern officers. There is no reason to doubt that the masses, to a large extent, of the North are brave and true, and believe Lincoln a tyrant and

MORE INCENDIARISM.

During my stay in Canada a great amount of property has been destroyed by burning. The information brought to me as to the perpetrators is so conflicting and contradictory that I am satisfied that nothing can be certainly known. Should claims be presented at the War Office known. Should claims be presented at the War Office for payment of this kind of work not one dollar should be advanced on any proof adduced until all the parties concerned may have an opportunity for making out and presenting proof. Several parties claim to have done the work at St. Louis, New-Orleans, Louisville, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and at Cairo, Within the last few days Dr. K. J. Stewart of Virginia has reached this place, and very mysteriously informs me that he has a plan for the execution of something which has received the sanction of the President. He is in want of money, and states to me that you gave him a draft on me for \$20,000 in gold, which has been lost on the way. He has sent back to Richmond for a renewal. He has rented a large house and moved his family into it. I cannot doubt his word, but, of course, I do not feel authorized to advance him money without your authority or that of the President. I have, however, been constrained to advance him \$500 in gold on his written statement that, unless the money was placed in his hands, the lives and liberties of high Confederate officers would be imperiled.

his hands, the lives and liberties of high Confederate officers would be imperiled.

Owing to the ill health of Mr. Clay, we separated at Halifax, and since then we have not lived together, though we have been in consulting distance. As the money was all in my name, which I supposed to be controlled by us jointly, and as he desired to have a sum placed in his hands, and at all times subject to his personal control. I transferred to him \$93,514, for which I hold his receipt, and for which he promises to account to the proper authorities at home.

THERE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EXPENDED.

Including the money turned over to Mr. Clay, all of hich he has not yet expended, the entire expenditure as yet, on all accounts, is about \$300,000. I still hold three drafts for \$100,000 each, which have not been colthree drafts for \$160,000 each, which have not been collected. Should you think it best for me to return, I would be glad to know in what way you think I had best return with the funds remaining on hand. I infer from your "personal" in The New-Fork News that it is your wish I should remain here for the present, and I shall obey your orders. Indeed, I have so many papers in my possession, which, in the hands of the enemy, would utterly rule and destroy very many of the prominent men in the North, that a doe sense of my obligation to them will force on me the extremest caution in my movements. For the future discarding all dependence on the organizations in the Northern States, our efforts, in my judgment, should be directed to inducing those who are conscripted in the North, and who utterly refuse to join the army to fight against the Confederate States, to make their way South to join our service. It is believed by many that at least a number sufficient to make up a division may be secured in this way for our service before Spring, especially if our army opens up a road to the Ohio. Some are now on their way to Corinth, which at present is the point of rendezvous. Also, to operate on their railroads and force the enemy to keep up a guard on all their roads, which will require a large standing army at home; and to burn whenever it is practicable, and thus make the men of property feel their insecurity and tire them out with the war.

The attempt on New York has produced a great panle, which will not subside at their bidding. This letter, though long, does not, I am aware, report many things of minor importance which have occurred since my sejourn in Canada, but I shall omit them at present. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. THOMPSON. lected. Should you think it best for me to return, I

REBEL ARCHIVES NOT SOLD BY "GEN." GEORGE

A. PICKETT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your Washington correspondent, in his letter of the 23d ult., makes a statement calculated to wound the feelings of one who, with other Southern wound the feelings of one who, with other Southern Democrate, has joined hands with the Liberal Republican party, in the hope that, with honest Horace Greeley as a leader, we may be able to drive the thieves and money-changers from the national temple. Alluding to the recent sale of the Confederate state papers, recently exhaused in Canada, your correspondent states that the 75,000 pieces of silver were paid by Mr. Secretary Boutwell to Gen. Pickett. Now, there was but one Gen. Pickett in the Confederate service, and that was George A. Pickett, now in Richmond; and he is not of the sort who can be hired to dig up fresh fuel to light the expiring flames of sectional animosity. H. G. SRINNER,

Formerly a Colonel in Pickett's Division.

New-Fork, July 24, 1872.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

THE WORK OF THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL-EFFECT OF THE EVIDENCE SHOWING ANIMUS ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN—THE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE BEFORE THE BOARD.

GENEVA, Wednesday, July 24, 1872. The Board of Arbitration is now fairly at work, and its labors are excessive. Sir Alexander Cock ourn has remained within his hotel three days. Lord Tenterden and Mr. Beaman drove out to-day on the Es-

Serious embarrasement has been caused to the Board of Arbitration by the English protest against the consideration of any evidence or argument showing animus on the part of Great Britain. England insists that the inwould be impossible to substantiate. Should this evidence be excluded, few cases can be proved.

Trustworthy information has been received in this city that the Geneva Board of Arbitration will than three or four months. The tribunal is still eugaged on the discussion of the question of England's liability of the Confederate cruisers. The English agent pleads Constitution, to prevent the privateers from leaving the ports of Great Britain. The debates are animated and erious, and are confined closely to the point at issue The Board holds no session to-day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET TO THE CABINET MINIS-TERS-REMARKS OF MR. GLADSTONE ON THE UNITED STATES - DISPATCHES FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The annual banquet to the Ministry was given at the Mansion House to-night, the Lord Mayor and the Diplomatic body, the Bench, and Parliament, were well represented among the guests. Mr. Gladstone responded to the toast to the Queen's Government, pro-posed by the Lord Mayor. In the course of his speech Mr. Gladstone called to mind the congratulations uttered by Mr. Schenek, the Minister of the United States, at the Gladstone, a cloud appeared on the horizon, but it has been dispelled. Arbitration has not produced the heartburnings which were apprehended, but will lead to an amicable settlement, like a friendly suit in a court of iw. This portion of the Premier's remarks was listened to with the deepest attention, and received with

It is reported to-day that the Foreign Office has re-November last. The communication of them to Parliament has, however, been postponed until Monday next, when Mr. Stanley, who is the bearer of further communications from the Doctor, is expected to reach London. Mr. Stanley arrived at Marseilles to-day and took train for Paris, whence he will proceed direct to

FRANCE.

THREE MORE COMMUNISTS TO BE SHOT-STRIKE AMONG COAL MINERS. Paris, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

Three of the Communists convicted by Court-Martial of taking part in the slaughter of the 47 hostages in the Rue Saxo, and sentenced to suffer death, will be shot at Satory to-morrow morning. The death sentence

the Pas de Calais are on strike. At Denain and Donal disturbances are reported, and a detactment of infante; has been sent to the mines near the latter place.

RUSSIA.

THE CHOLERA SCOURGE ABATING. St. Petersburg, Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

Accounts from various portions of Russia show that the cholera scourge is abating in violence throughout the Empire, a considerable decrease in the rate of mortality being reported. The number of deaths occurring from this cause in this city during the past week were 126; in Moscow, 32, and in Odessa, 84.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

MATAMOROS. graphed from Monterey, this afternoon, that President Juarez had died on the night of the 18th inst., from an attack of apoplexy, which had seized him at 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, and directed that the flags of the Government should be placed at half-mast. The news was received by all classes with astonishment, and was net credited until it was confirmed by a second dispatch

from Gen. Rochs.

The Presidency of the Republic will devolve on Lerdo de Tejada, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court and, until recently, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in President Juarez's Cabinet, but lately in opposition to the Government and regarded as sympathizing with the revolutionists, although he remained in the City of Mexico and took no active part with the insurgents. Telada will act as President until Congress shall order an election to fill the vacancy.

AN ATTACK BY REVOLUTIONISTS ON SAN LUIS POTOSI REPULSED-DISORDERS IN SINALOA.

MATAMOROS, July 23. - The Government forces having been generally withdrawn from San Luis Potosi when Gen. Rocha advanced on Monterey, the Potosi when Gen. Rocha advanced on Monterey, the revolutionary Gen. Martinez took the opportunity to attack San Lufs with about 600 cavairy. After a nght of several hours he was repulsed by the National Guards and citizens with considerable loss. Gen. Rocha has dispatched a cavairy force in pursuit of Martinez. Both parties at Monterey are inactive. The revolution in the State of Tamaulipas having been suppressed, the whole frontier of the States of Naevo Leon and Coahuin are in possession of the Government.

San Francisco, July 24 .- The steamer Montana brings advices from Guaymas and Mazatlan. The Legislature of Sonora has ratified the concession to a Legislature of Sonora has ratified the concession to a California Company for a railroad from Guaymas to Tueson, Arizona, and U. S. Consui Hailard has started for the City of Mexico with the documents for the signature of President Juarez. Straggling bands of revolutionist highwaymen, taking advantage of the return of Pesquiera to Sonora and Rocha's march eastward, occupied Culiacau, committing robberies and murders in the interior of Sinaloa. The Federal troops have shot 38 of them in Mazatlan.

For other Foreign News see Second Page.

SPIRIT OF THE CANVASS.

THE RIGHT KIND OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In our telegraphic columns this morning is printed a letter from Mr. Horace Greeley to Senator Schurz, defining his ideas of Civil Service Reform, and stating his probable policy on this question. The letter, while unnecessarily didactic, is explicit, inasumach as Mr. Greeley in it commits himself to the policy of putting the offices of the Government on business principles, and not partisan grounds. Nobody will deny that he is honest in all that he says, and that left untrameled he would do all that he promises, but many will doubt his ability, considering the debts that he is sure to incur in this cauvase, to act up to the letter of his declaration. Well meaning men are numerous enough, but good actors are scarce indeed.

MR. GREELEY'S LEGISLATION RECORD.

From The Springsteit Republican (fast.).

It is possible, as some of our friends insist.

MR. GREELEY'S LEGISLATION RECORD.

From The Springletet Republican (Ind.).

It is possible, as some of our friends insist, that Mr. Greeley will make but a poor President. But is is unwise in them to insist that he was a failure as a Congressman. On the question of opinion they may be right; on the question of fact we know them to be wrong. Mr. Greeley's whole term of service in the House barely covered a period of three months. Yet in this quarter of a year he set on foot three great reforms of which the country is now reaping the benefit. It was Congressman Greeley who brought in the first Homestead bill, who struck the first blow at the mileage abuse, and who first assailed the Euglish doctrine, "Once a subject, always a subject," by laying down in a resolution the American doctrine that "every man has a right to migrate from his native land to another, and, in becoming a citizen of the latter, to renounce all allegiance to the former." Not a very bad record for three menths!

THE WILLIAMSPORT LABOR TROUBLES. WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 24.-The riot exestement is practically over, but the military will remain here a few days to protect the mills in case of

....Richard Beardsley of Indiana was appointed Consul General at Alexandria, in the place of Butler, yesterday. Be the lay has been Consul for several years at Jerusales.